

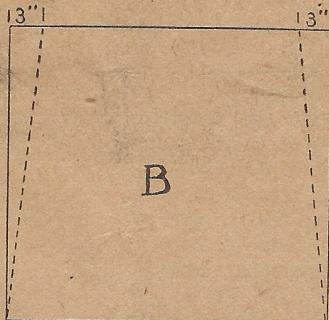
Children must have Clothes

BY RUTH WYETH SPEARS

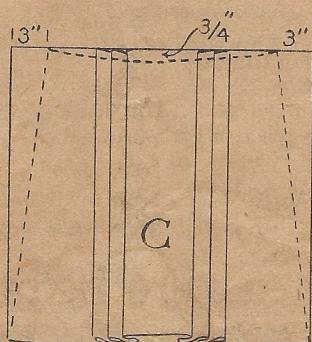
HAVE you a dress or perhaps several dresses of your own that you would like to make over into a really smart costume for a little girl? Then here is an idea that will fit into your plans and that any youngster will adore. A jumper frock is topped with a bright Tyrolean jacket embroidered with hearts, flowers and a pair of young lovers. And, as any one between the ages of 6 and 12 will tell you, the best part of this story is that it is true.

The skirt is liked especially well because

it was made of one that Mother used to wear with very grown-up blouses. Let's say that it is navy blue and has Tyrolean shoulder straps with a cross strap in the back to keep them from forever slipping down — clever people the Tyroleans must be to think of that! And the



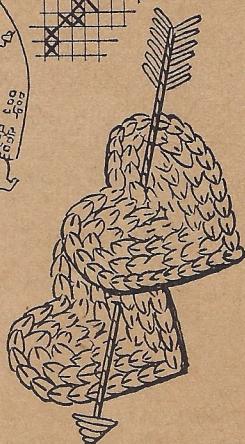
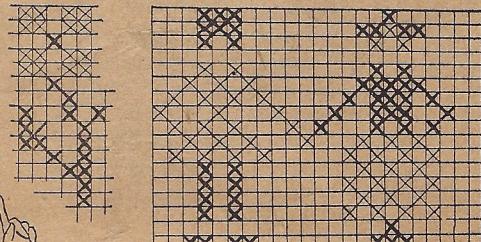
Cut back of skirt 7 inches wider than one-half of hip measure.



Lay pleats first, then cut shirt front 5 inches wider than half of hip measure.

straps fasten to the skirt with bright red buttons. There are two white blouses to go with this skirt. One is cut down from a blouse of Mother's and has frills. The other is very tailored and made almost like Brother's shirt.

The jacket is the best part of all. It is



powder blue flannel and sleeveless, but Mother thinks she may make a red one with sleeves for cool days. The powder blue jacket is gay because the narrow hems around the edges are blanket stitched in bright red yarn, and Mother cut a heart out of paper, about 1 1/2 inches wide, and drew around it twice, and then embroidered around and around the hearts



in bright red chain stitch. Then she embroidered a black arrow through the two hearts. The flowers and the young lovers are embroidered in red and black and deep blue and green cross stitch. Coarse embroidery canvas was basted over the jacket material and the cross stitches were made over the threads of the canvas following the designs given here. The threads of the canvas material were then drawn out from under the cross stitches one by one. Mother likes to embroider — especially little girls' things.

Mother also likes powder blue with navy blue and red but the sleeveless jacket is really that color because it is made out of the best parts of Sister's powder blue flannel dress that she outgrew last year. The goods was washed with white soap and barely warm water and rinsed in warm water with a little soap in it and pressed while it was damp and it looked as good as new. Mother says if one doesn't have a pattern for a bolero jacket a plain waist pattern may be changed to be used for one as shown in diagram A.

When a little girl's skirt is cut from something else, one has to go pretty much according to the material, but the dimensions and suggestions given in diagrams B and C on page 5 will help to get the proportions right. The side seams are slanted in 3 inches toward the top and may then be fitted in a little more over the hips when the skirt is tried on. The waistline of a little girl's skirt should always be hollowed out $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in the front as shown in diagram C. The length of the skirt pieces should include a hem if possible. If there is not enough material for a deep hem, a narrow one with several rows of stitching is just as smart.

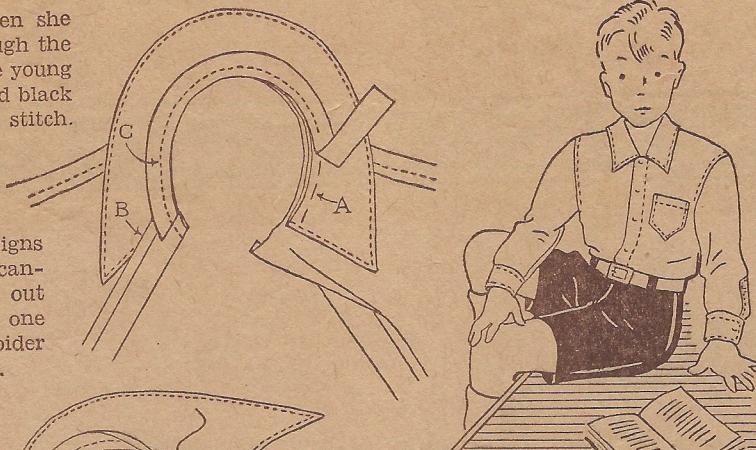
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SHORT CUTS FOR SHIRTS

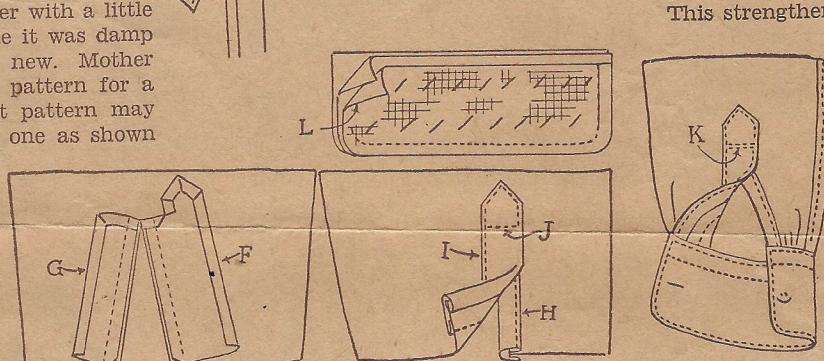
WITH the opening of school, every small lad will be needing shirts and then more shirts. It really does pay to make them yourself because a good quality of cotton broadcloth or shirting means so much. It must wear well and laundry well so that it will stay crisp and fresh.

If you make a number of shirts at one time of the same kind of material it is usually possible to economize a little on the amount of fabric used and you will find that you will save time too by making all the finishes of one kind on all the shirts at once. Here are some short cuts that will help you to give the collar and the sleeve and front openings a smart neat finish in double quick time.

Face the collar and baste it to the right side of the neck edge as shown here at A. Turn the raw edge of the front opening



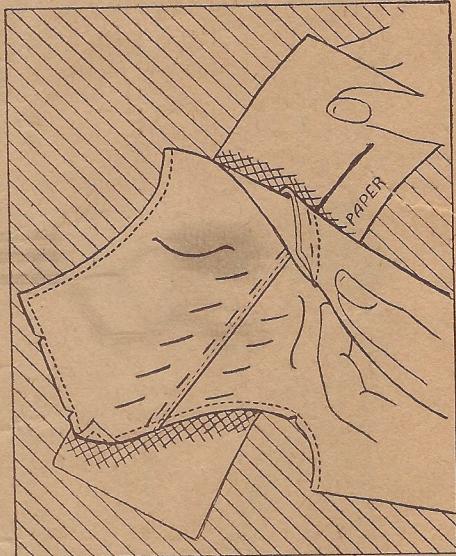
Smart Details
of a Boy's
Home-Made Shirt



with right sides together and the muslin on top as at L. Baste the pieces in this position with diagonal basting and then stitch around the sides and bottom. Turn right side out, join to bottom of sleeve and finish with stitching as shown.

TO PREVENT STRETCHING

WITH so many soft crepe fabrics and bias and curved seam lines in the new mode, a few precautions are frequently necessary to prevent edges from stretching while a garment is under construction. It is always a good plan to machine stitch around the neck, shoulder and armhole edges of any garment piece as soon as it is cut out. This strengthens these edges so that they will not pull out of shape. To prevent bias joinings from stretching while they are being stitched, baste the joining in the usual way, then baste the garment to a piece of paper being careful not to stretch the seam line. Stitch the seam through the paper, remove the basting and tear the paper away, as shown in the picture below.



THOSE TOP-STITCHED SEAMS

(See Illustration on Page 18)

ALMOST any new pattern that you choose for a Fall frock will have some seam lines that will give the smartest effect if they are lapped and top-stitched. This accenting of certain seam lines of the costume is so important that it deserves all the care you can possibly

(Finished on page 18.)